

F. Summary Recommendations for Local Historic Districts

The proposed fifty-two (52) single-building districts and the eighteen (18) new multi-building districts and sixteen (16) enlargements of existing local historic districts are all representative of the last 164 years of growth and development that has occurred within the boundaries of present day Somerville. This section highlights individual buildings of the single-building districts, and summarizes the reasons for recommending the boundaries of the larger districts. In most cases, incongruous buildings and uses surround Somerville's single-building districts, and the selected properties stand apart from their neighbors that are less intact, less significant, or are not eligible to be designated at this time. All of the districts, however, are of high architectural and historical significance.

The boundaries of each single-building LHD correspond with their legal lot lines as indicated on the Somerville Assessor's map incorporated on each inventory form. More detailed information and justification may also be found in the earlier section E and on the forms found in Section I.

1. EAST SOMERVILLE

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in East Somerville are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in East Somerville. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed, along with any exceptions.

a. East Somerville Single-Building Local Historic Districts

67 Florence Street (SMV. 1192), 75 Florence Street (SMV. 583), 8 Franklin Street (SMV. 1193), 47 Franklin Street* (SMV. 1194), 17 Mt. Vernon Street* (SMV. 1213), 37-39 Myrtle Street (SMV. 1217), 53-59 Myrtle Street (SMV. 1219), 70 Pearl Street (SMV. 1225), 94 Pearl Street (SMV. 1226), 1 Webster Street* (SMV. 614), 20 Wheeler Street (SMV. 1257)

The boundaries of the eleven single-building LHDs listed below follow property lines set forth on Somerville Assessor's maps.

Built for a prosperous Boston businessman and early railroad commuter, **17 Mt. Vernon Street*** is the only building on the west side of Mt. Vernon Street that deserves designation protection.

Prominently sited on a corner lot in a densely built up neighborhood, **1 Webster Street*** stands apart from neighboring residences by virtue of its distinctive form. Here, a ca. 1900 encircling verandah and second story oriel bay window have been added to an early 1850s L-shaped Italianate residence.

Although **53-55 Myrtle Street** appears on the map to be part of the Florence Street LHD, in fact this mid-nineteenth century double workers cottage should be considered on its own as a single-building LHD. The fact remains that neither its architectural or developmental history relates to that of the Florence Street LHD of masonry and wooden row houses.

Built in 1857-1858, the Italianate house at **67 Florence Street** has a large side yard that offers welcome open space in a densely built-up neighborhood.

The end gable, Italianate house at **75 Florence Street (1866-1867)** occupies a key location within a streetscape of mid-to-late nineteenth century single and multi-family residences. This house and neighboring residences on the east side of upper Florence Street stand in marked contrast to the modern concrete apartment complex across the street.

47 Franklin Street is significant as the residence of local housewright Alonzo Bowers. Built ca. 1869-1871, this intact Mansard residence, together with its still-ample lot, provides a physical link with East Somerville's post-Civil War glory days as a fashionable suburban neighborhood.

Built in 1870-1871, **37-39 Myrtle Street** stands apart from neighboring houses as a less formal version of the more stylish and substantial version of the single-family mansard residences located just to the north along Pearl Street. Visually, this double house mediates between the grand residences of Pearl Street and the more modest houses located further to the south along lower Myrtle Street.

Built in 1870-1871, **70 Pearl Street** is historically associated with East Somerville's post-Civil War building boom and more specifically to the evolution of Pearl Street as the neighborhood's premier promenade of substantial Italianate and Mansard residences. Indeed, it is one of the best remaining examples in its type on this thoroughfare.

Situated on a tight lot within a densely built up section of East Somerville, **8 Pearl Street** stands apart from neighboring residences because of its excellent state of preservation. Built in 1889-1890, this house is a late example of the Italianate style.

Built in 1870-1871, **94 Pearl Street** was built for O. J. Davis, a member of a family of businessmen and real estate speculators who dominated this neighborhood's social scene during the mid-nineteenth century. Situated on a corner lot next to an ample side yard, this substantial Mansard house provides a physical link with Pearl Street's glory years as East Somerville's premiere thoroughfare.

Prominently sited on a corner lot, **20 Wheeler Street** (1899) represents a unique variation on the three-decker formula that separates it from adjoining residential properties.

b. East Somerville Multi-Building Local Historic Districts**St Benedict's Roman Catholic Church Complex LHD****25 Hathorn Street (SMV. 1198), 25 Arlington Street (SMV. 1151)**

East Somerville's **St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church** at **25 Hathorn Street** was built in 1911 from designs provided by archdiocesan architect Edward Sheehan. The church is significant as an early example of a Boston area ecclesiastical building that blends the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. The church has significant historical associations with Somerville's twentieth century Irish, Italian, French and Brazilian communities. The Church's **rectory** at **25 Arlington Street** was built in 1934 and is an interesting example of the Midwestern Prairie Style blended with Classical Revival design. The LHD boundaries for these contiguous properties follow the property lines delineated on the Somerville Assessor's map.

Flint Street LHD**11-13 Flint Street (SMV. 1186), 14 Flint Street (SMV. 1187), 15-17 Flint Street (SMV. 1188), 16-18 Flint Street (SMV. 1189) and 22 Flint Street (SMV. 1190)**

The boundary lines for this multi-building LHD are based upon the intactness and the high quality of design of the houses, along with the fact that visually, these houses read as a contiguous cluster of architecturally significant buildings. Memorably sited on still-ample lots, this T-shaped area merits LHD status because of its fine collection of Italianate and Mansard houses.

Pearl Street LHD Enlargement**32 Pearl Street (SMV. 601), 35 Pearl Street* (SMV. 602), with existing LHD, 31 Pearl Street (SMV. 304)**

Situated diagonally across Pearl Street from each other, **32 Pearl Street** and **35 Pearl Street** form a small historic district of houses dating from the late 1880s and mid-1890s. If most of Pearl Street in East Somerville were to be included within an expanded Pearl Street Local Historic District, the boundary lines for this district would encircle the respective houses and extend across Pearl Street.

Florence Street LHD**46 Pearl Street* (SMV. 1224), 39-43 Florence Street* (SMV. 578), 42-44 Florence Street* (SMV. 1191), 45-47 Florence Street* (SMV. 579), 46-48 Florence Street* (SMV. 580), and 50-52 Florence Street* (SMV. 1030)**

The LHD boundaries for the Florence Street area are justified by reasons of topography, siting, style and local developmental history. Located at the upper slope of a ridge, a combination of variable terrain and decidedly urbane architecture accounts for much of this area's interest. Bordering both sides of the distinctive bend in Florence Street, this LHD's boundaries are set by the legal boundaries of its contributing properties. These buildings stand apart from those lower on the slope by reasons of intactness, form and

fabric. This district contains 1870s and 1880s masonry, multi-family Mansard rows, and wooden Queen Anne apartment buildings, as well as a stylish and substantial Second Empire residence at **46 Pearl Street***. The designation of **46 Pearl Street** also includes the vacant lot behind the structure that was part of the original property. Built in 1874-1875, **39-43 Florence Street*** is of interest as a relatively sophisticated example of masonry row housing in East Somerville. Dating to the mid-1870s, the red brick row at **42-44 Florence Street*** follows the Boston row house formula of three-stories with a main façade enlivened by projecting square bays that flank paired entrances. Built in 1878 for Boston merchant Ezra Conant, **45-47 Florence Street*** is a double row house and a handsome example of the Mansard style with references to the Panel Brick style. Built in 1885, **46-48*** and **50-52 Florence Street*** are similarly rendered six-family wooden buildings developed by engineer/bridge builder Herbert A. Cole.

Lower Franklin Street LHD

74 Franklin Street (SMV.584) and 80 Franklin Street (SMV.1195)

Although not contiguous properties, the Late Federal boarding houses at **74 Franklin Street** and **80 Franklin Street** were once identical. Built around 1850, these wooden buildings housed workers – including bricklayers and spike manufactory employees who earned modest incomes from industries located along and near Washington Street. **80 Franklin Street** is the most intact of the two houses, retaining the Italianate bays that flank the paired entrances. These bricklayer boarding houses are by far the most significant buildings bordering the southern-most section of Franklin Street, near Washington Street.

George Street/Lincoln Avenue LHD Enlargement

20 George Street (SMV 311), **12-14 Lincoln Avenue (SMV. 589)**, **20 Lincoln Avenue (SMV. 1208)**

The primary reasons for this three-building LHD designation lie in the buildings' forms and place within East Somerville's development pattern. Built between 1874 and 1884, 20 George Street is a National Register property and currently a Single-Building LHD. Standing side-by-side on the south side of Lincoln Avenue, **12-14 Lincoln Avenue** and **20 Lincoln Avenue** represent early 1870s houses built before the financial Panic of 1873. **20 Lincoln Avenue** is noteworthy primarily because of its siting, end gable form and visual relationship with **12-14 Lincoln Avenue** next door.

Lincoln Street/Arlington Street LHD Enlargement

1 Arlington Street* (SMV.105) and 16 Lincoln Street (SMV. 1207)

The pre-existing LHD at 1 Arlington Street* is an interesting example of a late 1850s Italianate residence in addition to being the first house to have a telephone. Together with the proposed district at **16 Lincoln Street**, these two will form a small multi-building LHD.

Mt. Vernon Street/Perkins Street LHD

46 Mt. Vernon Street (SMV. 308), 47 Mt. Vernon Street (SMV. 309), **50 Mt. Vernon Street (SMV. 1215), 51 Mt. Vernon Street (SMV. 1216), 84 Perkins Street (SMV. 605)**

This small district could represent the beginnings of an expanded Mt. Vernon Street LHD characterized by unusually high style architectural designs. Dating to the second half of the nineteenth century, this district includes 46 and 47 Mt. Vernon Street, already an LHD, in addition to the adjacent proposed properties at **50 Mt. Vernon Street** and **51 Mt. Vernon Street**. Situated at the southeast corner of Mt. Vernon and Perkins Street, **84 Perkins Street** (1870-1871) ranks among the most elegant examples of Mansard housing in Somerville. Forming a cohesive unit on both sides of Mt. Vernon Street, these houses stand apart from their altered and/or architecturally undistinguished neighbors by virtue of their intactness and high quality designs.

2. PROSPECT HILL/UNION SQUARE

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Prospect Hill/Union Square are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Prospect Hill/Union Square. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Prospect Hill/Union Square Single-Building Local Historic Districts

14 Everett Street (SMV. 1182), 5 Prospect Hill Avenue* (SMV. 45) and 13 Webster Avenue (SMV 1254)

Built ca. 1870 by and for a local carpenter, **14 Everett Street** is the most intact in a group that warrants further review for a larger LHD. This triangular-shaped area bounded by Webster Street, Prospect Street and the back lot lines of buildings bordering Washington Street at Union Square, contains twenty buildings built ca. 1850-1875. These modest vernacular dwellings were home to laborers, carpenters, factory employees and the like that are worthy of protection.

5 Prospect Hill Avenue* is a rare pre-1900 example of a masonry single-family residence. Built in 1886, the brick and terra cotta trimmed house stands apart from surrounding wooden buildings on the north slope of Prospect Hill.

Anchoring an important corner at the Union Square crossroads, **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church** at **13 Webster Avenue** stands apart from neighboring buildings by virtue of its massive scale, towered form, and distinctive Gothic Revival elements.

Boundaries have been drawn to include just the church exclusive of its ancillary buildings.

b. Prospect Hill/Union Square Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

Boston Street LHD Enlargement

65 Boston Street (SMV. 273), **71-73 Boston Street (SMV.1156)**, 83 Boston Street (SMV. 274), and 91 Boston Street (SMV. 55)

While this district consists of several non-contiguous properties, grouping the buildings together suggests the changes that Prospect Hill has undergone over time. **71-73 Boston Street** should be added to the Boston Street LHD as the oldest building on the street. It bears direct comparison with 91 Boston Street, the much altered but better maintained c. 1850 home of the developer Ira Hill at the other end of the district. Constructed c.1846 for an Irish laborer and his family, the relatively great age of the house is evident in the proportions of its side gable main block and tall brick chimneys. The boundaries encircle the house's ample lot as the grade makes a dramatic descent on the north side of the property.

Bow Street Multiple Building LHD Enlargement

380 Somerville Avenue* (SMV. 1240) and 14 existing LHDs: 1 Summer Street* (SMV. 27), 17 Bow Street* (SMV. 20), 26 Bow Street* (SMV. 22), 30 Bow Street* (SMV. 21), 32-34 Bow Street* (SMV. 23), 36 Bow Street* (SMV. 24), 38-40 Bow Street* (SMV. 25), 39 49 Bow Street* (SMV. 28), 42 Bow Street* (SMV. 33), 50 Bow Street* (SMV. 32), 56 Bow Street* (SMV. 31), and 58 68 Bow Street* /365-377 Somerville Avenue* (SMV. 30)

380 Somerville Avenue*, originally known as the Bennett Block, should be added to the Bow Street LHD, as well as its adjoining empty lot, as shown on the map included with the individual inventory forms. Built c.1892-1893 for William F. Bennett, a plumber, this property is one of the gateway buildings to Union Square. This wooden Queen Anne is located just to the south of the Bow Street LHD, across the avenue from the similar but more substantial Drouet Block. The Bow Street buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Munroe Street Multi-Building LHD Enlargement

10 Bigelow Street* (SMV. 1155), **82 Munroe Street* (SMV. 49)**, with the Existing LHDs, 88 Munroe (SMV. 48), 97 Munroe* (SMV. 271) and 45 Walnut Street* (SMV. 59)

The Queen Anne residence at **10 Bigelow Street*** (1887) and the Colonial Revival **Grandview Apartments** (1894) at **82 Munroe Street*** should be included within an enlarged Munroe Street District. **10 Bigelow** figures significantly within two streetscapes of Victorian houses that border Bigelow Street and Munroe Street. In addition, the towered, verandah-encircled form of **10 Bigelow Street** is engaged in an interesting visual dialogue with the park across Munroe Street.

Both architectural considerations and historical association with a prominent Boston area builder are the principal reasons for including the towered Queen Anne **10 Bigelow Street*** within an expanded Munroe Street LHD.

Perched on a bluff overlooking the Cambridge skyline, the large, distinctive form of the multi-unit Grandview at **82 Munroe Street** ranks among the most memorable buildings situated atop Prospect Hill. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, **82 Munroe St.** is located next to Prospect Hill Park.

Lower Summer Street LHD

8-20 Summer Street* (SMV. 1243) and 22, 24, 26 and 28 Summer Street (SMV. 1247, 1246, 1245 and 1244)

While **8-20 Summer Street*** and **22, 24, 26 and 28 Summer Street** could be added to the existing **Bow Street National Register District** as well as **the Bow Street Local Historic District** to the east, it is recommended that they form their own **Lower Summer Street Local Historic District**. There is one much-altered Mansard residence and a parking lot between **8-20 Summer Street** and the Bow Street District. As a small multi-building LHD, the boundaries follow property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's maps. Considerations of their siting across from Nunziato Field, rather than the busier Bow Street LHD, along with architectural design and development patterns, are factors that provide further justification for the boundaries of this LHD.

Vinal Avenue/Summit-Aldersey Streets LHD Enlargement.

21 Vinal Avenue (SMV. 1251)

The Vinal Avenue/Summit-Aldersey Streets LHD boundaries should be enlarged to include the charming Queen Anne house at **21 Vinal Avenue (SMV. 1251)**.

Considerations of siting, form, intactness and associations with Somerville's late nineteenth and twentieth century Irish communities all factor into the significance of this residence.

Vinal Avenue/Pleasant Avenue/Walnut Street LHD Enlargement

42 Vinal Avenue* (SMV.42) and 67 Walnut Street* (SMV. 1253)

Architectural considerations play a major role in the justification for expanding the geographical boundaries of the Vinal Avenue/ Pleasant Avenue/ Walnut Street LHD to include **42 Vinal Avenue***, which ranks among the finest examples of a small, compact Shingle Style/Queen Anne house in Somerville. **67 Walnut Street* (SMV. 1253)** is a well-preserved example of a post-Civil War end gable Italianate residence.

3. **WARD II**

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Ward II are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Ward II. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Ward II Single-Building Local Historic District

8-12 Properzi Way (SMV.1232)

The boundaries of the single-building LHD listed below follow property lines depicted on the Somerville Assessor's maps.

St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church (1916-1925) at **8-12 Properzi Way** is a commanding presence on the east side of Properzi Way, which is otherwise lined with plain wood-frame residences. This single-building LHD is limited to this Romanesque Revival church that was once the focus of the spiritual life of Italians who lived along and near Somerville Avenue.

b. Ward II Multi-Building Local Historic District

Dane Street LHD Enlargement

62 Dane Street (SMV. 382), 64 Dane Street (SMV. 1177), 65 Dane Street* (SMV. 1178), 66 Dane Street (SMV. 1179), along with the existing LHD, **72R Dane Street* (SMV. 102)**

The five dwellings that comprise the Dane Street Local Historic District provide a glimpse of the modest housing of working-class families in pre-Civil War Somerville. Dane Street was set out in 1845 to provide a north-south link between Somerville Avenue and Washington Street. Situated near an important early railroad corridor and adjacent industry, this district's boundaries were drawn to include a compact node of interesting wooden 1850s Greek Revival, Carpenter Gothic and Italianate houses. Considerations related to architectural significance, as well as transportation and related residential development patterns, provided reasons for the creation of this LHD. Its boundaries follow property lines for the four houses shown on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map. This multi-building district includes **62 Dane Street** (1855), **64 Dane Street**, (ca. 1851), **65 Dane Street*** (1856), as well as **66 Dane Street** (1855), an Italianate cottage of great charm with later Queen Anne alterations. The boundaries for this LHD could appropriately be expanded in the future to include the modest vernacular dwellings on Dane Avenue, located just to the northeast of Dane Street.

4. Spring Hill

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Spring Hill are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Spring Hill. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

The Atherton/Harvard Street LHD, Harvard Street/Monmouth Street LHD; Spring Street LHD; and Upper Summer Street LHD Enlargements encompass segments of the original modified street grid of 1843 platted by Alexander Wadsworth, surveyor of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge/Watertown, MA. The south slope of Spring Hill was carved up into seventy 50' x 100' house lots at the behest of real estate developer and local political figure George O. Brastow. Currently a National Register District containing 66 properties, an additional 13 Spring Hill properties already exist as LHDs within the area bounded by Somerville Avenue, Belmont Street, Summer Street and Central Street. During the 2005 historic buildings survey of Somerville, twenty-eight properties were inventoried within the four enlarged LHDs listed above. The residential buildings of these proposed LHDs provide evidence of four waves of development that occurred during the periods of 1845-1860, 1860-1873, ca. 1875-1910, and 1915-1930. These Spring Hill LHDs include architecturally significant examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. The buildings located in these areas could eventually be combined within the boundaries of a single large LHD.

a. Spring Hill Single-Building Local Historic Districts

83 Belmont Street* (SMV. 215), 9 Brastow Avenue* (SMV. 623) and Rear Barn* (SMV. 1157), 47 Craigie Street (SMV.1176), 21-23 Elm Place (SMV. 1041), 14 Knapp Street* (SMV. 1170), 60 Linden Avenue* (SMV. 1201), 31 Porter Street* (SMV. 645) and 461 Somerville Avenue* (SMV. 1241)

None of these buildings are located within the aforementioned George O. Brastow Development; they follow the property lines delineated on the Somerville Assessor's maps.

Built in 1892 for prominent Boston attorney Frank E. Dickerman, **47 Craigie Street** represents a rare Somerville example of the Shingle Style.

Situated at the crown of Spring Hill, **83 Belmont Street*** ranks among the best-preserved examples of the towered Queen Anne house in Somerville.

Built c. 1846-1850, the Greek Revival house at **31 Porter Street*** contains multiple rear ells, and retains a still-ample house lot complete with a stone retaining wall and mature trees in the sizable south yard.

60 Linden Avenue* is a small wooden dwelling built during the 1850s or 1860s for an Irish laborer and his family.

Situated on a cul-de-sac, **21-23 Elm Place** exemplifies the type of modest Italianate end gable house built during the third phase of Spring Hill's development.

Surrounded by altered buildings dating from the second half of the nineteenth century, **461 Somerville Avenue*** is located on a major thoroughfare once known as Milk Row. At first glance, a much later enclosed porch addition distracts attention from the house's great age. Built during the 1790s, the house stands on a corner lot that includes an asphalt-paved driveway on the east side of the house that probably covers the site of the original garden.

14 Knapp Street* is a handsome example of a Queen Anne end gable house. The house stands apart from its surroundings by virtue of the high quality of its recent restoration and rehabilitation work.

The boundaries of the single-building LHD at **9 Brastow Avenue*** include a very well preserved **rear barn*** viewable from a public back alley, as well as a mid-1870s Second Empire residence that has striking siting and design.

b. Spring Hill Multiple-Building Local Historic Districts

Benton Road/Westwood Road Local Historic District Enlargement (*NRDIS, NRMRA – 1989)

2 Benton Road* (SMV. 1088), **28 Benton Road*** (SMV. 1233), and **58 Central Street*** (SMV. 1090) along with the existing LHD buildings: 12 Benton Road* (SMV. 19), 18 Benton Road* (SMV. 18), 1 Westwood Road* (SMV. 14), 2 Westwood Road* (SMV. 15), 3 Westwood Road* (SMV. 16), 5 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1091), 6 Westwood* Road (SMV. 1092), 7 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1093), 8 Westwood Road* (SMV. 17), 9 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1094), 10 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1095), 11 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1096), 12 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1097), 14 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1098), 15 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1099), 16 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1100), 17 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1101) and 18 Westwood Road* (SMV. 1102)

Although located directly across Summer Street from the Spring Hill LHDs, the mansion-scale residence **2 Benton Road*** references a different development story that began nearly a half century later than George O. Brastow's romantic suburb on the south slope. **2 Benton Road***'s lots were carved from the former dairy farm of Reuben Benton during the early 1890s. Prominently sited at the corner of Benton Road and Summer Street, **2 Benton Road*** serves as a "gateway" structure that introduces the architectural treasures located further to the north and east along Benton and Westwood Roads. **2 Benton Road*** is currently listed on the National Register and abuts the Westwood Road LHD and NR District.

Situated on a relatively ample lot with a commodious front lawn and rear yard, **28 Benton Road***, together with its nearly identical neighbor at 26 Benton Road, stand apart from neighboring homes by virtue of the red brick material and Colonial Revival style. **28 Benton Road** provides evidence that Spring Hill's long tradition of quality craftsmanship and design continued after World War I.

Situated next to the Federal Revival Somerville Museum, **58 Central Street*** is a fine example of a compact, well-designed Queen Anne house of the mid-1890s. This house is part of the high quality Westwood Road residential enclave around the corner.

Lower Central Street/Spring Hill LHD

7 Central Street* (SMV. 1163), 15 Central Street* (1164), 29 Central Street (SMV. 1165), 34 Central Street (SMV. 1037), and 36 Central Street (SMV. 1038) and 3 Monmouth Street (SMV. 1056)

This LHD will contain houses situated on large lots carved from the Stone (**7 and 15 Central Street***) and Hook-Shute estates during the second half of the nineteenth century. The single non-residential property is the **Dormition of the Virgin Greek Orthodox Church** whose structural components date from 1922 to 1989. The church's parcel represents the "footprint" of the old Columbus Tyler estate that was carved from an upland pasture during the 1850s and was never subdivided. Included within the boundaries of this district are excellent examples of the Italianate, Second Empire and Queen Anne architectural styles.

7, 15 and 29 Central Street are situated near, but not contiguous with, each other on the east side of Central Street. The remaining three Central Street properties stand side-by-side on the west side of Central Street.

Prominently sited on a corner lot, the towered Queen Anne house at **3 Monmouth Street** is located directly across Central Street from the northern segment of the Greek Church's parcel. **3 Monmouth Street** introduces the quality housing that lines Monmouth Street to the west, and has been included in this LHD because it is part of a linear configuration of late 1890s residences that ascend Spring Hill; these houses include the Queen Anne/Colonial residence at **34 Monmouth Street** and the towered Queen Anne residence at **36 Monmouth Street**.

Atherton Street Enlarged LHD

12 Harvard Street* (SMV.1047), 35 Atherton Street* (SMV. 70), 36 Atherton Street* (SMV. 93), 40 Atherton Street* (SMV. 92), 53 Atherton Street* (SMV. 1032), 54 Atherton Street* (SMV. 1033), 55-57 Atherton Street* (SMV. 1034), 58-60 Atherton Street* (SMV. 90), 61 Atherton Street* (SMV. 1035), and 18-20 Spring Street* (SMV. 1061)

This enlarged LHD will contain buildings already listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as Local Historic Districts. This LHD extends from the famous Round House of 1856 at **36 Atherton Street*** (existing LHD), westward along the south

side of Atherton to include **18-20 Spring Street***. The District also includes the 1898 Martin Carr School at the corner of Atherton and Harvard Streets along with 40-44, 46, 58-60 and 61 Atherton Streets*. The boundaries of an enlarged district would be drawn to encompass new editions to the district, including a Greek Revival/Italianate house at **53 Atherton Street***, the Craftsman two-family at **57-59 Atherton Street***, the 1850 romantic cottage and connected former 1890 barn at **18-20 Spring Street*** and the intact Greek Revival residence at **12 Harvard Street***.

Harvard Place/Harvard Street/Monmouth Street Enlargement LHD

1-3 Harvard Place* (SMV. 97) and 9-11 Harvard Place* (SMV. 96), **10 Harvard Place* (SMV. 1043)**, **14 Harvard Place* (SMV. 1044)**, **38 Harvard Street* (SMV. 1054)**, **10 Monmouth Street* (SMV. 1058)**, **17 Monmouth Street (SMV. 1105)**, 23-25 Monmouth Street* (SMV. 94) and 31-33 Monmouth Street* (SMV. 95)

Currently encompassing houses located on the north sides of Monmouth Street and Harvard Place, the Harvard Street/Monmouth Street LHD's boundaries should be expanded northward to encompass the Shingle Style two-family at **38 Harvard Street** and southward to include the mansard cottages at **10** and **14 Harvard Place**. The Monmouth Street segment of this LHD should be extended eastward to include the mansion scale Colonial Revival residence at **17 Monmouth Street** and the Shingle Style/Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Residence at **10 Monmouth Street**.

Spring Street LHD Enlargement

31-33 Spring Street* (SMV. 1065), **34 Spring Street* (SMV. 1066)**, **38 Spring Street* (SMV. 1069)**, **42 Spring Street* (SMV. 1070)**, **44 Spring Street* (SMV. 1071)**, **46-46A Spring Street* (SMV. 1073)**, **47 Spring Street* (SMV. 1074)**, **49 Spring Street* (SMV. 88)**, **50 Spring Street* (SMV. 1075)** and **54 Spring Street* (SMV. 1076)**

This LHD is linear in configuration, ascending the south slope from 31-33 Spring Street to 54 Spring Street. The houses located within the boundaries of this proposed LHD are either contiguous with each other or located directly across the street from one another. Almost the full range of suburban house forms and architectural styles popular during the period of 1850 to 1925 are represented within the Spring Street LHD.

Upper Summer Street /Spring Hill LHD Enlargement

152 Summer Street* (SMV. 98), **154 Summer Street* (SMV. 1077)**, **170 Summer Street* (SMV. 656)**, **174 Summer Street* (SMV. 1248)** and **176 Summer Street* (SMV. 1084)**

The Upper Summer Street/Spring Hill LHD extends westward from 152 Summer Street to **176 Summer Street***. 152 Summer Street represents an existing single-building LHD that stands next to the towered Queen Anne house at **154 Summer Street***. Between **154 Summer Street*** and the Second Empire villa at **170 Summer Street*** are two apartment buildings and an altered Queen Anne residence. Continuing west along Summer Street is an altered Queen Anne house that is followed by a pair of once identical Queen Anne houses **174 Summer Street*** and the more intact **176 Summer Street***.

5. CENTRAL HILL

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Central Hill are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Central Hill. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Central Hill Single-Building Local Historic Districts

61 Putnam Street (SMV.1235) and 167 Highland Avenue* (SMV.360)

The LHD boundaries of these single-building districts follow the lot lines set forth on Somerville Assessor's Maps.

Intactness of form and elements, along with physical evidence of post-Civil War Somerville development patterns, were primary reasons justifying LHD designation of **61 Putnam Street**. Built during the late 1860s and the most intact of a trio of once-identical houses, a substantial late nineteenth century stable is still extant behind the house.

167 Highland Avenue*, designed by Loring and Phipps, is a Colonial Revival residence of considerable style and substance and it is located on one of Somerville's major thoroughfares.

b. Central Hill Multiple-Building Local Historic District

Highland Avenue at Trull Lane LHD Enlargement

125 Highland Avenue* (SMV. 122) and 130 Highland Avenue* (SMV. 121)

The First Universalist and Third Universalist Churches at **125 Highland Avenue*** and 130 Highland Avenue*, respectively, constitute a small, two-building LHD whose boundaries follow the property lines of these houses of worship. This LHD's boundaries are carried across Highland Avenue to link the two properties. The distinctive forms of these late nineteenth century and World War I era churches form an impressive gateway to the important institutional buildings (City Hall, Somerville High School, and Public Library) located further to the east on Highland Avenue.

6. WINTER HILL

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Winter Hill are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection

of LHDs in Winter Hill. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Winter Hill Single-Building Local Historic Districts

41 Bartlett Street* (SMV. 1152), **29-33 Sargent Avenue** (SMV. 1236), **50 Sargent Avenue** (SMV. 1237), **193 School Street** (SMV. 1238) and **237 School Street** (SMV. 105)

The LHD boundaries of the five Winter Hill houses listed below follow the property lines shown on the Somerville Assessor's maps.

Prominently sited on a corner lot, **237 School Street** is a central gable Italianate house that is enlivened by an ornate c. 1900 Queen Anne porch. Built for a retired sea captain in 1867, the house has recently had vinyl siding removed from its facades.

The Mansard residence at **193 School Street** (1870) was one of eight houses built by the Stickney and Poor Spice Company of Charlestown.

Built during the early 1870s, **50 Sargent Avenue** is a solid example of an Italianate end gable residence that retains its substantial, well-preserved barn.

Memorably sited at the distinctive bend in Sargent Street, **29-33 Sargent Avenue** is a rare example of a wooden Italianate row built around 1880.

Representing one of the finest examples of towered Queen Anne residence in Somerville, **41 Bartlett Street** was built in 1894 by carpenter brothers named Williams. The house is located at the center of a development of substantial two-family Queen Anne residences.

The LHD boundaries of the well-preserved end gable Italianate at **50 Sargent Avenue** also include a solid, well-crafted barn at the rear of the property.

b. Winter Hill Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church LHD

399 Medford Street (SMV. 1210), **399A Medford Street** (SMV. 1211), **50 Thurston Street** (SMV.1261), **50A Thurston Street** (SMV. 1260) and **50B Thurston Street** (SMV.1259)

The **St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church Complex** is situated on a large parcel at the southwestern corner of Thurston and Medford Streets in the Winter Hill section of Somerville. The church, rectory, parish hall, school and convent are situated on level land at the southern base of Winter Hill. The modern school behind the 1910 Tudor Revival **St. Anne's School** at **50A Thurston Street** is not included in this LHD. Wooden residential buildings dating from the 1880s to the early 1900s surround this complex. The church is a major landmark within its area by virtue of its distinctive

towered form and serves as a flagship, introducing its associated buildings that border the west side of Thurston Street.

The red brick Romanesque Revival St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church at **399 Medford Street** was built in 1897 from designs provided by Thomas Houghton, formerly of Keeley and Houghton. Initially, the congregation was drawn from Somerville's Irish Catholic community.

On the west side of the church, at **399A Medford Street**, is the oldest building on the church's parcel. Built in 1885, this wooden building is distinguished by a boxy, substantial cupola-topped form whose Stick Style and Queen Anne qualities were more apparent before the application of vinyl siding.

Forming a linear configuration at the rear of the church are a parish hall, school and convent that are included within the boundaries of this LHD. The **Parish Hall at 50B Thurston Street** is the drastically altered first St. Anne's Church of 1881 that was largely destroyed by fire in 1894, rebuilt in 1895, and vinyl sided around 1970. Next door to the north are two restrained examples of the Tudor Revival style, **St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church (1916) at 50A Thurston Street** and **St. Anne's Convent (1928) at 50 Thurston Street**. Both the school and convent are constructed of red brick with the convent being the more intact of these institutional buildings. The modern school behind the 1916 school building is not included within the boundaries of this LHD. This multi-building LHD does, however, include the parking lot on the south side of the church.

Winter Hill LHD Enlargement

55-63 Adams Street* (SMV. 144) and **201 Central Street* (SMV. 1166)**, along with existing LHDs at 392-394 Broadway* (SMV. 334), 396-398 Broadway* (SMV. 1023), 400 Broadway*, (SMV. 1024), 404 Broadway* (SMV. 134) and 192-200 Central Street* (SMV. 131)

The boundary lines for the Winter Hill multi-building LHD Enlargement were drawn to include six existing single-building LHDs: the masonry Mansard row at 192-200 Central Street (ca. 1880), three Second Empire double houses at 392-400 Broadway, built in 1874 by Cutler Downer, the Winter Hill Congregational Church, and the Temple B'nai Brith. 192-200 Central Street* is listed on the National Register. Rounding out this small district and located directly behind 192-200 Central Street, **55-63 Adams Street*** represents another Cutler Downer developed row. The boundaries for this LHD are justified for reasons of architectural designs, local residential development patterns and historical associations with a prominent Boston businessman. The boundaries of this multi-building LHD follow the property lot lines depicted on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map.

7. TEN HILLS

The ten hills section of Somerville was one of the last sections of the city to be built up. Residential development began during the World War I era and continued to 1930. Over time, this section has been host to Massachusetts Bay Governor John Winthrop, Colonel Temple and the Jaques family of brickyard owners.

a. Ten Hills Single-Building Local Historic District

66 Fellsway West (SMV. 1183)

66 Fellsway West (SMV. 1183)

Constructed in two stages in 1914 and 1926, **Christ Episcopal Church at 66 Fellsway West** is a charming, chapel-scale example of a Gothic Revival house of worship. The original 1914 church that now reads visually as the south wing overlooks a deep front lawn. This church, together with flanking early 20th century residences overlooks Foss Park.

b. Ten Hills Multi-Building Local Historic District

St. Polycarp's Roman Catholic Church LHD

100 Temple Street (SMV. 1249) and 114 Temple Street (SMV 1258)

Located at **100 Temple Street**, at the corner of Butler Drive, the **Saint Polycarp's Roman Catholic Church**, together with a **rectory** on the northeast side of the property, constitutes a small, two-building LHD in the midst of a densely built-up neighborhood of three-decker and two-family residences. Built between 1923 and 1927, **St. Polycarp's Roman Catholic Church** is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style. The church's triangular lot also contains a rectory constructed of buff brick with cast stone trim. Difficult to categorize stylistically, this nominally Colonial Revival residence at **114 Temple Street** is characterized by planar masonry surfaces and simple rectangular sills and lintels. The LHD boundaries encompass the church and the rectory but do not include the architecturally undistinguished modern school on the west side of these buildings. They follow the property lines shown on the Somerville Assessor's map.

8. HINCKLEY STREET/MAGOUN SQUARE

The Hinckley Street/Magoun Square neighborhood in its entirety could eventually be designated a multi-building Local Historic District as well as a National Register District noteworthy for its collection of workers' housing dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. The Hinckley Street neighborhood is truly a case of the whole being greater than the sum of its parts. Bounded by Magoun Square to the north, Lowell Street to the east, the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks to the south, and Charles E. Ryan Road to the west, this discrete area possesses an extremely interesting collection of modest dwellings. Dating from 1850 to 1900, the shape or form of these dwellings is of primary interest, both in and of themselves, and especially as they relate to each other within what is essentially a densely settled urban village. Listed below are non-contiguous buildings

that relate to several distinct periods of residential construction. Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in the Hinckley Street/Magoun Square area are recommended on the basis of the property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in the Hinckley Street/Magoun Square Area. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Hinckley Street/Magoun Square Single-Building Local Historic Districts

326-328 Lowell Street (SMV. 1275), 342 Lowell Street (SMV. 1209), 282 Lowell Street (SMV.1272) and 28 Nashua Street (SMV. 1278)

The boundaries of single-building LHDs in Hinckley/Magoun Square follow property lines delineated on the Somerville Assessor's maps.

Situated on a corner lot, **28 Nashua Street** is a c.1800 Federal vernacular house that was moved to its current lot during the mid-1870s. This house stands apart from neighboring houses by virtue of the distinctive proportions of its rectangular form.

Built in 1851, **326-328 Lowell Street (SMV. 1275)** ranks among the first houses built in the Hinckley-Magoun neighborhood.

The charming early 1860s cottage at **342 Lowell Street** is situated on a tight corner lot within a densely built-up streetscape of larger residences. Diminutive scale and recent rehabilitation/restoration work calls attention to this interesting survivor from the Civil War era.

Located nearly adjacent to the Lowell Street railroad bridge and dated to 1874-1875 by deed research, the Italianate cottage at **282 Lowell Street** stands with its end gable facing the street.

b. Hinckley Street/Magoun Square Area Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

Hinckley Street /Fiske Avenue LHD

23 Fiske Avenue (SMV. 1263), 25 Fiske Avenue (SMV. 1184), 37 Fiske Avenue (SMV. 1185), 8 Hinckley Street (SMV. 1202), 12 Hinckley Street (SMV. 1203), and 16 Hinckley Street (SMV. 1204)

The L-shaped LHD at the northeast corner of Hinckley St. and Fiske Avenue is located near the northern entrance to the neighborhood, on the south side of Magoun Square. This area has the greatest concentration of intact, contiguous buildings within the Hinckley/Magoun neighborhood. These six houses constitute a fine introduction to the

area and provide physical evidence of its post-Civil War development. Additionally, the significance of this area is tied to vernacular architecture and the story of the Irish in Somerville. Boundaries for this LHD follow property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map.

Situated near the head of Hinckley Street, the mansard-roofed **8 Hinckley Street** strikes a deceptively high style note in an area noted for the simple, unadorned vernacular volumes of its modest houses. Built in 1869-1870, **12 Hinckley Street** is of moderate design interest as a compact Italianate cottage whose appearance has been enhanced by late nineteenth century additions. Like so many of the houses in the Hinckley/Magoun neighborhood, **16 Hinckley Street** is of primary interest for its basic rectangular, gable-roofed form, along with its deep setback from the street. Situated on a corner lot, **37 Fiske Avenue** is noteworthy as one of the earliest nineteenth century workers' cottages in the Hinckley Street District. Built in 1866-1869, its conservative, traditional Federal form is of interest here. Striking a decidedly Federal note is the south roof slope's off-center dormer with its very Federal proportions. **23 Fiske Avenue** was built in 1870-1871 as an extremely plain end gable Italianate cottage. This whole district is formed by the boundaries of these small lots, which are delineated on the map on each inventory form. **25 Fiske Avenue** is an Italianate, cross-gable cottage of ca. 1871-1874 that contributes to the densely built-up, village-like aspect of this area.

Henderson Street LHD

10 Henderson Street (SMV.1264), 13 Henderson Street (SMV. 1265), 21 Henderson Street (SMV. 1266), 22 Henderson Street (SMV. 1267), and 23 Henderson Street (SMV.1268)

Of all the streets in the Hinckley/Magoun neighborhood, Henderson Street is perhaps the thoroughfare with the greatest antique charm. The appeal of this street lies in its narrow width and densely built-up streetscapes of similar (originally identical) houses. The intactness of the Henderson Street houses, however, is not consistent enough to create an LHD based on the entire housing stock of this street. An L-shaped node of houses on Henderson Street, near Wilton Street is of interest because two of the buildings represent the work of Somerville builder Jacob W. Wilbur, who built approximately a dozen of these houses around 1890 for the Winter Hill Land Company.

Built in 1890 for the Winter Hill Land Company, the modest houses at **10, 13 and 21 Henderson Street** follow the formula seen within the tract developed by local contractor Jacob W. Wilbur. These wooden, nominally Queen Anne houses possess a side hall interior plan and rise to a height of one and a half stories. In addition to **10, 13 and 21**, Wilbur built **23 Henderson Street**.

22 Henderson Street tells a very different story from the Wilbur-built houses on this block. Built in 1897 at the very end of the Hinckley/Magoun area's development, this two and a half story building with its steeply pitched roof towers over the other buildings on the block.

The boundaries of this small multi-building district follow the lot lines described in Middlesex County deeds. The boundaries cross Henderson Street from the side-by-side houses at **21 and 23 Henderson Street** to **22 Henderson Street**.

Lower Hinckley/Berwick Street LHD

4 Berwick Street (SMV. 1262), 80 Hinckley Street (SMV. 1270), and 84 Hinckley Street (SMV. 1271)

Representing the fourth wave of construction in the area that occurred around 1890, **80 Hinckley Street** and **84 Hinckley Street** are straightforward examples of ca. 1890 J. W. Wilbur-built workers' houses. The boundaries of this small LHD follow property lines described and delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map. While **80 and 84 Hinckley Street** are contiguous, this duo is separated from, **4 Berwick Street**, to the west, by a non-contributing residential property. Like **80 and 84 Hinckley**, **4 Berwick** exemplifies the same type of modest, Wilbur-built housing of 1890.

Lowell Street at Nashua Street LHD Enlargement

308 Lowell Street (SMV. 1274) and 302 Lowell Street (SMV. 337)

This small multi-building LHD encompasses two historic houses located on corner lots separated from each other by Wilton Street. **308 Lowell Street** is a well-preserved end gable house representative of the Italianate vernacular style.

Lowell Terrace LHD

5-7 Lowell Terrace (SMV. 1276), 10 Lowell Terrace (SMV. 1277)

Located between Fiske Avenue and Richardson Street, Lowell Terrace is a cul-de-sac off the west side of Lowell Street. Created during the late 1890s, the head of this dead-end street became a repository for older buildings that were moved from the lot containing 356 Lowell Street. **5-7 Lowell Terrace** and **10 Lowell Terrace** rank among the oldest buildings in the Hinckley-Magoun neighborhood. The LHD boundaries of these houses follow property lines set forth in Middlesex County deeds. The boundaries cross Lowell Terrace to fully encircle the buildings of this small, multi-building LHD.

9. DAVIS SQUARE

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in Davis Square are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Davis Square. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. Davis Square Single-Building Local Historic Districts

32 Chandler Street (SMV. 1242) and 14 Chapel Street (SMV. 1167)

32 Chandler Street is a key component in the midst of an early 20th century streetscape. Built in 1898, this house marks the division between 1860s and 1870s houses to the south and 1880s and early 20th Century houses to the north.

The College Avenue United Methodist Church (1926) at **14 Chapel Street**, on the corner of College Avenue, stands apart from its surroundings by virtue of its towered form, tawny yellow and rust colored granite materials and Collegiate Gothic stylistic elements.

b. Davis Square Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

Day Street LHD Enlargement

23-25 Day Street (SMV. 547) along with 30 Day Street (SMV. 204) and 34 Day Street (SMV. 125),

Situated just to the south of Davis Square and extending to Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, Day Street is bordered by intact, well-detailed examples of mansard cottages. Built from 1865–1868, the Mansard style house at **23-25 Day Street** is noteworthy for its form, elements and proximity to similar, well-preserved cottage-scale residences at 30 Day Street and 34 Day Street that are already designated as an LHD. The boundaries for this multi-building LHD would expand to include the lot at **23-25 Day Street** as delineated on the Somerville Assessor's map. In the future, an NR District and an enlarged LHD are recommended for most of Day Street, possibly in conjunction with a Chester/Orchard Street District that would include historic properties in Cambridge as well as Somerville.

10. POWDERHOUSE

Overwhelmingly a neighborhood of two-family houses, the entire Powderhouse area was built on former Tufts farmland between 1894 and 1910. In general, the tree-lined streets that include Bromfield and Warner are lined with the strong forms of gambrel-and-gable-roofed houses facing compact front yards. Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in the Powder House area are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance, intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in Powder House. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions. Eventually, the entire triangle bounded by Broadway, College Avenue, Dearborn Road, and Pearson Road could be designated a multi-building LHD.

a. Powderhouse Single-Building Local Historic Districts

45 College Avenue (SMV. 342), 89 College Avenue (SMV. 1171), 113 College Avenue (SMV. 1172), 149 College Avenue* (SMV. 1173), 215 College Avenue (SMV. 1175), 16 Dearborn Road (SMV. 1180), 31-33 Kidder Avenue (SMV. 1283), 5 Pearson Road (SMV. 1228), and 31-33 Pearson Road (SMV. 1229)

All nine of these buildings' LHD boundaries follow property lot lines depicted on Somerville Assessor's maps.

Prominently sited on a corner lot, the two-family Queen Anne residence at **16 Dearborn Road** (1894) was the first house constructed in the residential enclave east of the Tufts campus between Broadway and the Medford line.

The Queen Anne two-family residence at **31 -33 Kidder Avenue (1894)** stands apart from neighboring houses by virtue of its paint colors and generally excellent state of preservation. Situated opposite Kidder Avenue's intersection with Powder House Terrace, this house also figures importantly within the linear configuration of houses that extends westward to College Avenue.

Built as the **Third Universalist Church** in 1884, **45 College Avenue** is noteworthy for its picturesque form that includes an intact Stick Style belfry.

The **West Somerville Congregational Church** at **89 College Avenue** was built in 1912 from designs provided by Boston architects Reid and McAlpine. This Gothic Revival church is a key component within a non-contiguous node of houses of worship that have served the spiritual needs of West Somerville residents since the late nineteenth century.

The form and siting of **149 College Avenue*** (1897) sets it apart from neighboring buildings. Situated at a distinctive bend in College Avenue, this house ranks among the oldest in its area and introduces the linear collection of well-crafted two-family residences that extend northward to Dearborn Road and Somerville's border with Medford. Here, **149 College Avenue** represents an unusually robust example of a Shingle style two-family residence. Boundaries for this small, two-building LHD follow the property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map.

Built as a towered Queen Anne house in 1902, **113 College Avenue** is architecturally noteworthy for its distinctive intact form, an original front porch with numerous turned elements and stained glass windows. The original occupant was J. Vanor Garten, a Baptist minister. Since 1966, this house has been the home of **Havurat Shalom**, the first alternative synagogue of its type in America.

Noteworthy for its Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman characteristics, **5 Pearson Road** (1902) is a rare Powderhouse area example of a residence that was custom built rather than constructed on a speculative basis. Particularly noteworthy are its front porch and the tapered lines of its A-shaped façade.

Dating to 1903, **215 College Avenue** stands out from the neighboring hip-roofed Colonial Revival/Craftsman two-family homes as the only towered Queen Anne house in the neighborhood.

31-33 Pearson Road (1905) is the best preserved of eleven originally identical Queen Anne two-family houses.

b. Powderhouse Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

Broadway/Powderhouse LHD

771 Broadway (SMV. 1158), 773 Broadway (SMV. 1159)

Constructed during the early 1900s, both **771 Broadway** and **773 Broadway** deserve LHD designation as unusually substantial and well-detailed late Victorian two-family houses. Overlooking Nathan Tufts (a.k.a. Powder House) Park, both houses are key components in one of Somerville's most significant streetscapes. The LHD boundaries follow the property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map.

Broadway/Warner Street LHD

787 Broadway (SMV. 1160), 9 Warner Street (SMV. 1255)

787 Broadway and **9 Warner Street** were built in 1902 and 1906, respectively. These houses deserve LHD status because of their siting, form and design. **787 Broadway** serves as a "gateway" building that sets the tone for the handsome two-family houses located within the area bisected by Warner Street and bounded by Broadway, College Avenue, Dearborn Street, and Pearson Road. Additionally, **787 Broadway** is a key component in one of Somerville's most important streetscapes.

Adjacent to the north side of **787 Broadway**, **9 Warner Street** stands opposite Bromfield Road, serving as an important focal point at the southeastern entrance to that thoroughfare. The house's architectural significance lies in its form, design and stylistic elements. The LHD boundaries follow the property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's map.

11. WEST SOMERVILLE

West Somerville represents the final phase of large-scale residential developmental history in Somerville. Between World War I and the Great Depression, the former farmland between Cushing Avenue and Alewife Brook was subdivided and extensively developed with predominantly two-family homes. The following eight properties were selected for the distinctiveness of their forms and the quality of their designs and craftsmanship. These historic properties are either representative or atypical of what was being constructed in the neighborhood between 1910 and 1930.

Both single-building and multi-building Local Historic Districts (LHDs) in West Somerville are recommended on the basis of a property's architectural significance,

intactness, and siting (e.g. prominently sited on a corner lot, set apart within its surroundings by altered or modern buildings, etc.). Considerations of local settlement patterns, and the community's social, labor and transportation history were also factored into the selection of LHDs in West Somerville. In certain cases, when supplementary information exists, other reasons will be discussed along with any exceptions.

a. West Somerville Single-Building Local Historic Districts

24 Electric Avenue (SMV. 1181), 25-27 High Street (SMV. 1199), 155 Powder House Boulevard (SMV.1231), 37 Victoria Street (SMV. 1250), and 27-29 Waterhouse Street (SMV. 1256)

The LHD boundaries for the single-buildings listed below follow the property lines delineated on the relevant Somerville Assessor's maps.

Built in 1914, **37 Victoria Street** is a Colonial Revival/Craftsman residence that ranks among the first non-agriculture related buildings constructed at the western edge of Somerville.

Built in 1916, **24 Electric Avenue** is a Craftsman two-family that does not call attention to itself for reasons of form or design but rather deserves LHD status because of its significant historical associations with Indian spiritual leader Yoginanda Swami. A periodic guest in this house during the 1920s, the Swami's Autobiography of a Yogi has never gone out of print since its publication in 1946. Over time, followers of the Swami have made pilgrimages to this house.

Built in 1919, **29-31 Waterhouse Street** ranks among the most well preserved examples of three-decker housing in Somerville.

Representing an interesting variation on standard Somerville two-family design, **25-27 High Street** was built in 1921-1923.

Built in 1926, **The Clarendon Hill Presbyterian Church at 155 Powder House Boulevard** is prominently sited at the corner of the major West Somerville intersection of Powder House Boulevard and Cushing Avenue. The church stands apart from its clapboard and wood shingle clad residential neighbors by virtue of its distinctive tripartite form, towered mid-section, stucco-troweled surfaces as well as design features that reference the Gothic Revival and Craftsman styles.

b. West Somerville Multi-Building Local Historic Districts

St. James Episcopal Church LHD

1170 Broadway (SMV. 1161) and 7 Clarendon Avenue (SMV. 1169)

St. James Episcopal Church at 1170 Broadway is an important landmark on a major thoroughfare in West Somerville. Begun as early as 1876 as a small chapel that was moved to its present location in 1890, the chapel was then expanded by two thirds of its

original sized. The original Stick Style of the old church was seamlessly replicated for the 1890 addition. In 1902, the church was attached to a ca. 1875 Italianate side hall plan residence at **7 Clarendon Avenue**. The LHD boundaries encompass these two contiguous properties and follow property lines shown on the Somerville Assessor's map.

North Street LHD

122 North Street (SMV. 1223) and 128-130 North Street (SMV. 1227)

Built between 1921 and 1923, the wood shingle-sheathed house at **122 North Street** has a distinctive form that is situated at an odd angle to the street. The back line is bordered by the railroad and two sides border the street.

128-130 North Street (1916-1917) is a well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival/Craftsman house that provides a physical link with the early, World War I-era suburbanization of West Somerville.

Alewife Brook Parkway LHD

279 Alewife Brook Parkway (SMV. 1149), 283 Alewife Brook Parkway (SMV. 1150)

Although not contiguous, both of the two-family houses at 279 and 283 Alewife Brook Parkway possess similar stucco-trowelled rectangular forms. Perched on high ground overlooking Alewife Brook and the Town of Arlington, these highly eclectic houses with their references to Craftsman, Spanish Colonial Revival and late Queen Anne styles date to 1928.